New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No 13,199

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Anthony Fernandez, at 10½ o'clock, on St. Philip street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, furniture, dressmaker tools, at 10 o'clock, &c.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 47 Magazine street, spoons and tumblers.

By R. Scott, at 10 o'clock, at No. 44 Old Levee street, sundries.

Attention is called to the sale of groceries, provisions, liquors, &c., by R. Scott, auctioneer, at store No. 44 Old Levee street.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND PARISH RECORDER—Mr. PETER JOSEPH KRAMER has been appointed Parish Recorder for the Parish of St Charles and Justice of the Peace for the same parish, right bank of the river.

BLACKWOOD FOR JULY.—We have before us, from the New York republishers, Leonard Scott & Co., Blackwood Edinburgh Magazine for July. The fly leaf of the present number contains an inviting list of contents, and the reader who plunges into its opulent pages will not regret that they open with a continuation of the Cornelius O Dowd papers, which are among the raciest, sunniest, most characteristic, most off-handed and free-and-easy, and withal not the least instructive and suggestive contributions to Blackwood, since the palmy days of Christopher North and Mullins. The leading political article of this edition is entitled the Napoleonic Idea in Mexico.

One Day Later via the River.

[From the Bee Office of last evening.]

We received this morning a copy of the Cairo *News* of the 16th inst., containing one day's later telegraphic news, which will be found subjoined.

Defeat of the Raiders.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. KELLY.

Washington, Aug. 1—The following is a dispatch from Gen Kelly:

Cumberland, Aug. 1—To Gen. Bowman—My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday at New Creek. Gen McCausland and Gen Bradley Johnson's force attacked that post at 3 o'clock P M. the fight continuing long after dark. The enemy retreated during the night leaving their dead and wounded. The enemy's loss was severe—ours not heavy—will do not exceed 20 killed and 50 wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defence under the command of Col. Stevenson, Col Hay and Major Simpson.

(Signed) B. F. KELLY, Brig Gen

New Creek, Western Va Aug 2—To Gen Bowman—I have just arrived here. The enemy were effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreating towards Moorefield. We have saved Western Virginia from the terrible scourging by the invading rebels.

(Signed) B. F. KELLY, Brig Gen.

GEN AVERILL'S VICTORY.

Washington, Aug 2—Information has been received here that Gen Averil, after overtaking the enemy at Moorefield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six thousand prisoners, including Gen. Johnson, who subsequently escaped, and his whole staff, with their headquarter colors, all the rebel artillery and trains, and a large quantity of small arms Gen. McCausland himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains Gen Averil pursued the scattered remnant of the rebel army for twenty-four miles, capturing many fugitives. His entire loss is killed was seven men The pursuit was only abandoned when Gen Averil's horses were too exhausted to follow them into the mountains

[See list to the Header]

Washington, Aug. 3—The invasion panic had entirely subsided yesterday. A heavy cavalry force, our great want heretofore, is now concentrated on the upper Potomac. Instead of the rebel move on into Pennsylvania the country will be more likely to hear of the march of heavy Federal columns down the Shenandoah.

Gen. Wright's command, at last accounts, was at Boonsboro, in the North Mountain valley. The country may rest assured that the late invasion is over for the present.

Baltimore, Aug. 3—The latest reports from the army represent the rebels in force south of Winchester, and it is thought we shall have an engagement with them there This is on good authority.

SUPPOSED RAID ON BUFFALO, N. Y.

Buffalo, Aug. 3—Rumors are rife that the rebels and sympathizers in Canada are about to make a raid on this city. Details not yet obtainable but understood Government is informed of it. There are many rumors all set, but nothing reliable.

This afternoon a *Commercial Advertiser* has some particulars about a raid on Buffalo It appears that the Provost Marshal of this city, from various reports, was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized to burn Buffalo and destroy the locks at Lockport. The Marshal laid the matter before Gen. Dix, who stated he was aware of the existence of such a plot but he was unable to provide means to defeat it, but advised that measures be taken here to prevent it, if required

OUR VICTORY IN SHELBY.

New York, Aug 3—A Washington special says: There is great exultation in the Navy Department over the news from Mobile Block-ade running at Mobile will be broken, and several of our best gunboats relieved from duty there The sinking of the Tecumseh is entirely disredited

Buchanan is the only Admiral in the rebel navy.

New York, Aug 3—Private dispatches from Washington to-day, says our news through rebel sources is all encouraging Lee capture of Mobile is confidently expected. Military men say that Sherman will take advantage of the Confusion of the rebels, and we may look for a battle at any moment.

Averill victory is confirmed He captured from fifty to 600 prisoners and all their artillery.

The steamer Fulton, from Port Royal, has arrived. She brings reports that we now hold Baldwin and Camp Milton.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND CHARLESTON.

Fortress Monroe, August 1—Last night the steamer Fulton arrived here with exchanged officers.

General Foster says he will take Charleston within two months

Prisoners of war confined in the interior of Georgia are being removed to Charleston. The rebels don't consider them safe in their late prison. Six hundred officers arrived on the 31.

GENERAL GRANT RETURNED.

Fortress Monroe, August 1—The steamers Fulton and America arrived in the quarantine five months from Pensacola. All well. They report three cases of yellow fever there when they left.

General Grant arrived from Washington this afternoon, on the steamer Diamond, and after remaining three hours proceeded up the James river.

There is no news from City Point.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Louisville, August 3—This morning two guerrillas attacked a party of men under W. H Leonard, who were driving sixty horses to Gallatin from the Salt river road, five miles from West Point. The guerrillas killed three of his men and captured forty two horses.

The Nashville *Union* has official authority that the loss in McCook's command will not exceed 500.

J Walker Taylor, purporting to be the bearer of dispatches, was stopped at New Albany last night, bearing a letter from Colonel A. R. Johnson, headquarters Confederate forces, Union county, Ky., to General Buckner, asking if he considered the shooting of Confederates in Henderson as in accordance with his order regarding guerrillas, and deputizing Maj. Taylor to confer with him on the subject (Gen. Ewing directed Colonel Fairleigh to write to Colonel Johnson refusing to recognize Taylor, as Johnson was in Kentucky, a State not within the lines, the command being but a small force composed chiefly of guerrillas, and as he was acting without authority he could not officially transmit his message

SIXTY guerrillas were encamped at Garrettsville last night.

AFFAIRS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Newbern, August 1—The following items are taken from the Newbern *Times* An expedition from Norfolk traversed through Albemarle county, on Saturday and Sunday last, following closely upon the heels of another from Newbern clearing out blockade runners, and obtaining important information. The rebel ram Albemarle is commanded by Maxwell, formerly of the Florida. Another rebel ram is in course of construction at Edward's Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down the river with the falling flood A diamond shaped floating battery has been completed carrying two guns on a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the mouth of the Roanoke river. They have also constructed a fort mounting 12 guns, and a 100 pound parrott gun at the mouth of the river.

GUERRILLAS ON THE RIVER.

The Cairo *News* of the 16th says

Yesterday a fleet of transports came out of the Tennessee river from Johnsonville, Ky., and reported having loads of guerrillas along the river, ready to pounce on unsuspicious transports passing. The Eclipse led the fleet in ascending the river, and when near Fort Heiman was fired upon by about thirty muskets. Fortunately nobody was injured, and the only harm done was to an unlucky bullock which received a ball in his head. A gunboat stamped ahead of the transports, and with a few shells scattered the guerrillas. On the return the Eclipse was in the rear, and again fired upon, seven shots striking the boat, without doing any harm.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

The *News* also has the following under the marine head:

The Continental, for New Orleans, has 550 head of cattle, and 300 bales of other freight, part Government and part belonging to private parties. She is adding 3,000 sacks of oats here on Government account. She will probably leave for New Orleans this (Wednesday) morning. Her officers report the Leviathan hard aground at Dog Tooth in four and a half feet of water. She is drawing one more. The Courier is assisting her. The Kennett is also aground at that point and the Tycoon is still aground at Liberty.

The City of Parkin, laden with Government freight for Tennessee river, while lying above Liberty bar, caught fire in her hold, about 4 o'clock Monday morning; the fire was, however, extinguished without doing serious damage, and she was all right again at daylight, but up to this writing, has not arrived here.

The Hillman arrived at 8 P. M. When forty miles below St. Louis, at nine o'clock on Monday evening, collided with the Belle St. Louis, which steamer was on her way up. The collision was caused by a misunderstanding of signals, both steamers whistling simultaneously.

The Hillman struck the Belle forward of the boilers, breaking in her guards and otherwise badly damaging the Belle. A discharged soldier on the Hillman was killed. His name is not learned, as he had nothing on his person by which to identify him. Another man on the Hillman was badly bruised. The Hillman had her jackstaff knocked down, which was the extent of her damages.

[By the Continental, telescraphed to the Times]

SUPPOSED REINFORCEMENT OF MOOD FROM LEE'S ARMY.

Baltimore, August 9—Midnight—We have heard nothing to day from the Valley.

New York, August 9—The *World's* Washington special says the rebel movements on the upper Potomac were a feint to cover the sending of reinforcements to Mood.

It is supposed that not less than 30,000 of Lee's veterans were sent to Atlanta.

Much apprehension is felt in the matter.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

New York, August 9—Money easy at 7 per cent Sterling Exchange dull at 276 to 277 for currency, and 108½ to 109 for gold

Gold heavy and lower, opening at 275, declining to 252½, advancing to 254¾, declining to 253½, closing steady at 254. Government stock without decided change.

New York, August 9—P. M.—Cotton less active and scarcely so firm, quoting at 125 to 126 for middling uplands.

Late from Mobile Bay.

Report from Naval Headquarters—Reconnoissance by Admiral Farragut—The Nashville sunk across the Channel—Congratulatory Order from the Admiral.

United States Naval Headquarters, August 17, 1864

Admiral Farragut made a reconnoissance on the 11th inst. to the obstructions near Mobile, and found the Nashville sunk directly across the channel, making access to the city impossible until she is removed.

The gunboat Morgan came rushing down as if she was going right to the Admiral's ship, and stopping behind the obstructions, commenced a cannonade at a rate distance, to save the honor of the city, and will in all probability boast that they have boarded the Federal fleet. There are still left, as was seen, two small ironclad rams and several plated batteries near the city.

Our batteries will open on Fort Morgan in a few days.

General Order No. 14.

U. S. Flag Ship Hartford, Mobile Bay, Aug 6, 1864

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and crews of the vessels of the Fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight of yesterday.

It has never been his good fortune to see men do their duty with more courage and cheerfulness for, although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all devilish means for our destruction, and though they witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions in the Tecumseh by a torpedo, and the slaughter of their friends, mess-mates and gun mates on our decks, still there was no evidence of hesitation in following their Commander in Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we knew nothing except from the exaggerations of the enemy, who had given out—"That we should all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter."

For this noble and implicit confidence in their leader, he heartily thanks them.

D G FARRAGUT, Rear Admiral,
Commanding W. G. B. Squadron

From Ouachita River—The Rob Roy Not Destroyed.

The officers of the steamer Rob Roy, which steamer was reported captured and burnt by Texas Cavalry, arrived this morning on the steamer Jas. White.

They report the Rob Roy aground on a bar about fifty miles below Monroe, on the Ouachita River, all safe. The officers and crew came down to see their families, and will return again when sufficient water will permit them to bring the boat out.

The guerrillas captured the colored crew and sent them out to Texas When the Confederate authorities heard of it, they sent a force out after them and brought them back, placing them aboard of the Rob Roy. A part of the colored crew came down on the J White The officers of the Rob Roy inform us that the Confederate commanding General of that department is endeavoring to break up all guerrilla bands in that section of country, and is succeeding fairly in his undertaking.—*Time, last evening*

Military Changes.

Major General F J Herron, in General Orders No 1, Headquarters District of Baton Rouge and Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, La., August 11th, 1864, announces that he has assumed command of that District, in obedience to Special Orders, dated Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La., August 10th, 1864 Referring to this and other changes, the *Era* says

The appointment of General Herron to the above command must be highly gratifying to the residents therein We have the greatest respect for General Herron, both as a true gentleman and able soldier, and, in our opinion, a better appointment could not have been made either for the true interests of the country generally, or the people within the limits of his authority His command, we understand, extends from the upper limit of the defenses of New Orleans to Morgan'ss.

Lieut. Col. John Cowan, of the Nineteenth Kentucky regiment, has relieved Lieut. Colonel Don A Pardee, as Provost Marshal at Baton Rouge. The *Gazette and Comet* speaks very highly of the retiring officer.

Capt. W. G. Fuller has assumed charge of the Military Telegraph lines in the Department, in addition to the Department of Tennessee.

A Difficult Trip by the James White.

The St Louis and New Orleans packet steamer James White, commanded by Captain White, arrived early the morning from St. Louis, accomplishing the trip, amid serious obstructions from a low stage of water at the commencement, and from the attacks of guerrillas, as the boat drew nearer to New Orleans, in about ten days.

Above Helena the boat was fired upon at a wood landing, and her pickets, which had been posted, driven in. Fortunately no injury was done.

Below Napoleon she was fired upon again with the same results.

About fifteen miles below Baton Rouge another attack was made, the attacking party displaying a great deal of boldness, by riding so near to the boat as possible, upon the levee, and discharging their guns at the passengers and crew. This attack was the last one made, and resulted also without injury to the boat or passengers.

Navigation of the Mississippi, from St. Louis to White river, is now very difficult, on account of the low stage of the water.—*Era, last evening.*

THE COTTON PROSPECT AT NATCHEZ.—The Natchez *Courier* of the 10th says:

It is again near cotton-picking time, and the plantations that have been worked along the river, in the vicinity of Natchez, present as favorable appearance as could have been expected. The cotton crop, in its yield, is said to be good, and at prices it promises must make large returns to the planter. With the opening of Mobile by the United States army and naval forces, we expect to hear of business being favorably effected on the Mississippi river. It will enable the Federals to extend their lines further east from Vicksburg—perhaps direct to the Alabama river—thus taking in the largest portion and some of the richest cotton lands of the south. This would open a chance for a large and rich trade, at least on the Vicksburg and Natchez side of the Mississippi river, with New Orleans and the great West. Under liberal restrictions it would be a safe trade in a country occupied by Union troops. Large quantities of the snowy staple would find a market on the Mississippi or at Mobile, and the United States government and the people be benefitted.

DEATH OF MRS WM. H. HUNT.—Private letters from the North announce the death of Elizabeth Kidgely, consort of Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., of this city. Mrs H was a daughter of the late Commodore Kidgely of the U. S. Navy, a truly estimable lady, and greatly endeared to a large circle of relatives and friends, who will long mourn her loss

Some two months since, her health rapidly declining, she was taken to her friends in the North for change of air, and in the hope that time would restore her to health, her home and her friends But on the 29th of last month, near New York, she breathed her last. We deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband in this irreparable loss.—*N. O. Times.*

A PROPHECY IN JEST.—The following extract from a burlesque article in the *Monthly Magazine* for 1821, Vol. 11, entitled, "Specimen of a newspaper, A. D. 2056, is curious:

"The army of the Northern States of America will take the field against that of the South, are Provinces, early next spring. The principal Northern force will consist of 1,460,000 picked troops. Gen. Congreve's new mechanical cannon was tried last week at the siege of Georgia It discharged in one hour 1,120 balls, each weighing 500 pounds. The distance of the objects fired at was eleven miles, and so perfect was the engine that the whole of these balls were lodged in a space of twenty feet square." A subsequent article in this specimen states that "by means of a new invention Dr. Clark crossed the Atlantic in seven days."

How little did the writer anticipate that in forty years these, to him wild fancies, would be almost realized.

PERISHABLE GOODS.—Instructions have been received at Memphis from Washington, to permit "perishable goods" to be shipped into insurrectionary districts within the Federal lines The following are among the special articles: ice, poultry, eggs, butter, coal, wood, hay, onions, sheep, hogs and household goods. The *Argus* of the 12th, hopes this will cause a tumbling down in prices from the starvation rates of the few preceding weeks.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Severe Discipline.—Two stout negro men were brought in by the police, their heads severely beaten and their shirts full of the dried streams of blood, which was the result of the beating. A mate of a river steamer intimated that the severe treatment was necessary to keep the worthless men from the boat, and to insure the quiet of the better part of the crew The bloody men were sent to the Hospital of the Workhouse, and the mate was required to appear again next week for a further talk about the subject to satisfy Recorder Vennard. The negroes said that they came about three months since from Vermilion town.

Small Business.—The Prevost Court adjourned yesterday after disposing of a few police cases by sending the accused to their regiments and continuing the docket court. The Second Recorders Court was not in session, on account of the indisposition of Recorder Woolley

Fined.—The colored women Mary Riley, C Levis, Eliza Hall and Mary Connor paid $20 for violating City Ordinance No 1095, in Union street. James Harmless, who got drunk with Lt. E. Frazer were fined $5 each and the colored women Mary Dorsey and Rebecca Wilkinson go to the Workhouse for fighting, unless they pay $10 for their freaks.

Black Rose.—A colored female complained that black Rose had beaten her. In proof of the statement she showed a swollen eye surrounded with sundry rings of all the colors of the rainbow. Recorder Vennard assessed a fine of $25 in the case.

Stolen Mules.—A stolen mule was found in possession of a colored Hercules, who says he innocently received it from a third party whom he wants arrested to reimburse his costs. Hercules has to report his whereabouts daily to Recorder Vennard.

Wandering.—Sarah Todd, who, in the enjoyment of her liberty thought proper to dump the dresses of another darkey, was ordered to return the articles, or to go to the Workhouse for thirty days. She consented to the delivery, and went to Colonel Hanks to obtain employment.

John McCormick, who was overpowered on a liquor inspection, was impressed for ten days, but the black secretary of the commission, politely who came near becoming a case for the enlistment from the influence of his libations, was let off.

Miscellaneous Items.

The pedigree of Stoddy is thus given Tisen and the gentleman Pdawdee, Panawb, who came from Jubbod, begat Pedullah, and Pedullah begat Rhool Aylah, and Rhool Aylah begat Jobbah and Jobbah begat Hole Ayl, and Hole Ayl begat Kuddyah; and Kuddyah begat Pdawdee.

A victim of sea sickness described the sensation thus "The first hour I was afraid I should die, and the second hour I was afraid I shouldn't."

ON AN OLD PORTRAIT.

Pale that outmoded the mode,
Faded your golden tresses,
Where are your free loves?
Ashes

Cheeks that outshaded the rose,
White as a rose and snowy how,
Where is your beauty now?
Dust.

Little Birdie.

Why does little birdie say
Tweet tweet all the day?
Let me fly, says little birdie,
Hither or thither by my way.
Hither and thither I hopper,
Top the little twigs are strongest
Then I will fly away.

Why does little baby say
Let me be at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Let me rise and fly away
Baby, skip a little longer
Like the little birdie are strong,
Baby soon shall fly away.

Tennyson

FROM OUR YESTERDAY EVENING EDITION.

From Richmond and Atlanta, via New York.

[From the N Y Com Advertiser, 8.]

The Richmond *Examiner* of Wednesday contains the following dispatches from Georgia

Atlanta, July 20.—The enemy commenced extending his right about eight o'clock this morning Lieut-Generals Stewart and Lee were directed to hold the Lick Skillet road for the day, portions of their commands. About half-past one, P M., a sharp engagement ensued, with no decided advantage on either side. We still occupy the Lick Skillet road.

I regret to say that Lieutenant-General Stewart and Major General Loring were wounded.

In my dispatch yesterday I should have mentioned that Major General Reserve was severely wounded that day

J. B. Hood, General

This shows that up to Thursday night we had at least held our own at Atlanta. Even our losses, as stated in the present telegram, to be found in another column, and the number of general officers wounded, the affair of Thursday must have been a considerable affair. The fight took place on the west side of Atlanta.

The press telegrams also mention a "fierce fight" on Friday, of which we have received no official account.

The death of Stoneman, near Macon by the Georgia militia, and his subsequent capture by General Iverson, was a glorious affair. Since the days from the roots of the Kentucky and Wilson raids, no event has occurred better calculated to excite in the feelings of pride and satisfaction Stoneman is an individual who, about the time of the battle of Chancellorsville, ran roughshod over a portion of this State. The following official dispatches give an account of his defeat and capture:

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. IVERSON.

Atlanta, August 1

"The following dispatch is just received from Brig. Gen. Iverson, through Maj. Gen. Cobb, at Macon, announcing the party of raiders, who struck the Macon and Savannah road:

"Gen. Stoneman, after having his force routed yesterday, surrendered, with five hundred men The rest of his command are scattered and flying toward Eatonton Many have been already captured. I shall be in Macon tonight, and will return for my men and prisoners.

A IVERSON,
J. B. HOOD, General

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. HOWELL COBB.

Macon and Augusta Railroad—

Macon, Ga., August 1—General Stoneman, with a cavalry force estimated at twenty eight hundred, mostly armed, was met two miles from the city by our forces, composed of Georgia reserves—local companies—and the militia which Governor Brown is organizing here The enemy's assault was repulsed, and his force held in check along our entire line all day. Hearing General Clinton, he was attacked the next morning by General Iverson, who having routed the main body, captured General Stoneman and five hundred of his command. Gen. Iverson's men are still capturing stragglers.

HOWELL COBB, Major General.

JOHNSTON IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The *Examiner* also has the following:

"Traitors on our midst. There can no longer exist a doubt that we have traitors in some of our high places. The assignment of General Joseph E Johnston to the command of our armies in Northern Virginia, and the removal of his brave and able second in the veteran troops, was not known in this city beyond the circle of the initiated of the War Office, yet we see the whole of our plans as regards our campaigns of invasion spread before the world in the columns of the New York papers.

It behooves the authorities to probe this matter to the bottom and discover and punish the traitor. It only behooves our authorities to look well into the matter. We do not for one moment believe that there are any traitors in the War Department, but important orders like these are sometimes whispered about, and reach the ears of Yankee emissaries lurking in this city, and are forthwith sent off by the grapevine telegraph

FROM PETERSBURG

The *Enquirer* says:

Since the terrific explosion of Saturday morning, and the fight which immediately followed, nothing of interest has transpired to the vicinity of Petersburg. Yesterday but two shells were thrown into the city during the entire day

On Monday morning, from five to nine o'clock, there was a cessation of hostilities, General Lee having granted the enemy permission to bury his dead. Over seven hundred of our dead, which had fallen between our intrenchments and his own, were placed under cover. But few of our dead were found in this locality—not over twelve in all. Grant's sapping and mining experiment has undoubtedly cost him most dearly. One of our generals, who has all the means of ascertaining, estimated the Yankee loss to be all of four thousand killed, wounded and missing. The flag of truce, one of Hunter's aids conducted to a Confederate captain that their losses had not been definitely ascertained, but would certainly range between four and five thousand.

The diamond "Star of the South," well known in Europe, is valued at a million and a half of dollars

Internal Revenue Items.

Clerks and Agents.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that clerks or agents selling goods by sample do not require licenses, for the firm for which they are engaged has a dealer's license. Clerks travelling on foot or by wagon, and selling goods, must have a peddler's license. Clerks travelling by railroads, steamboats, &c., displaying and selling goods at hotels, stores and other places, must have a dealer's license. Jewelry peddlers, selling dry goods by the original piece or package, must pay $30 license.

Income from Sales of Real Estate.—The rule heretofore adopted by this office is modified by the provision in the 116th section, that not profits realized by sales of real estate, purchased within the year, shall be chargeable as income and that losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year shall be deducted.

Non-Resident Citizens.—Citizens residing abroad were taxable, under the former law, at a higher rate than residents, but only upon the annual gains, profits, or income, rents, and dividends accruing upon any property, securities and stocks owned in the United States. The act of June 30, 1864, makes no distinction in this respect, and taxes non-resident citizens upon their total income in excess of $700, from whatever sources derived.

Income from Advertisements.—Under the act of June 30, 1864, no deduction is allowed on account of income from advertisements on which a tax has been paid.

Income of the U. S. Securities.—Income derived from interest upon United States securities is to be treated in all respects like other income.

Exemption of $600.—The new law provides that only one deduction of $600 shall be made from the aggregate income of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except in cases where such separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual exertion, gains or labor of the wife or child.

The separate individual estate here is treated as what so belongs to the wife in her own right, and is not subject to the control of the husband. If he can recover it by law, and apply it, when recovered, to his own use, or if he can sell or mortgage it so as to pass title to the purchaser, it is not covered by the privilege. The wages or earnings of a minor child belonge, in general to the father, and constitute a part of his income. Where the child is throughly emancipated from the dominion of his father, the gains of his labor are not subject to his father's control, but this case rarely happens when he composes a part of his father's household.

Reports.—The deduction to be allowed for repairs is limited by the new law to the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years.

Maximilian in the Mexican Capital.

[The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser's Our Correspondent.]

City of Mexico, July 18th—It is not to be denied that Maximilian has been received here with wild enthusiasm, and this by the native peninsular population, and not at all under the wing of the French. I have seen a good many "welcomes" in my time, and know full well how easy it is to get up a mere whirlwind of excitement that means nothing more than an effervescent sense of relief from one specific bad affair, when one comes. This has been the case with our Mexican ovations particularly on three past Our President, coming in after another kicked out has been cheered less out of admiration for himself than out of gratitude that his predecessor was unsuspected.

A dull fellow of my acquaintance whom I was plagued with at Venice, where nothing amused or interested his fat wits, threw up his cap, I remember, and gave a loud hurrah when we had fairly crossed the Lagoon and taken our tickets for Padua. I stared at him with surprise, and then asked "Are you so much interested in Padua then?" "Interested in Padua! he replied, confounded Padua, no! but I am heartily glad we have got out of Venice!" This is the sort of enthusiasm we have long been accustomed to in Mexico. But there is more than this in the feeling which Maximilian has excited. It shows itself in all classes, the highest as well as the lowest, and the demeanor of the peasantry and lower throughly testifies it. The Emperor is the most loving woman in the world—a very Indian woman, with all the graces of a true woman, and all the virtues of a Christian woman. To see such a sight in the Palace of the Montezumas is like a dream

Much, very much of the emotion here displayed is spontaneous in the bearing of the public in the talk of private circles is the best and legitimate expression of this feeling. Here we have a picture in the house of Hapsburg, the descendant of sixty three sovereigns, a man born to command and bred to honor, a gentleman, a soldier, a prince of Christendom, lodged where so many Montezumas, Cortez's and villains have lodged, one after another, for ages.

The sense of permanence is felt at first time from reason over the public mind, but words and deeds of kindness and generous alertness of fancies with Italian chaunt party with party Can you conceive, in the United States, what it is to have a chief of the sovereignty of the nation, who has ceased to be the leader of thieves and blackguards.

An honest, hard-working monarch Maximilian is. He rises at six A M and makes all his preparations for the day. He attends to everything personally, and personally. Nothing reads and makes reports. Was a Prince alone, and important to his personally. Nothing any chance, he is spoiled, he would be personally insufferable for the people are actually made of stuff the same.

That may be the glow of the first enthusiasm, I know. "When I arrived my wife and I fond husband, "I thought I had her—I could have eaten her—and how he went on with a dinner I wished to Heaven I had!" Shall we live to the will Maximilian? Experience shows the promise, he shows every quality which should hold such a determined to do good work judicially

Gregorio Ratisbonna has been sent as Minister to Paris and leaves by the packet. Fernando Iglesias, Chief of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs. The latter is a man of large mind, great industry and energy, in politics a liberal conservative. You know Nelson Rey, my friend, and you know he is a man of great nothing from your friend. Nelson Rey Maximilian might make you formidable—so he what is there in the present subject. Your friend Nelson Rey is not that. We are all to be upon good terms with all parties and it will be your fault if we are not. We are determined to give Mexico a chance for her life, and if the Emperor can no or trial we shall maintain it whether you like it or not. This is not civil perhaps, but it is true, and that is more to the point in such matters as these

As Independent Private Secretary A Washington correspondent of a recent date says:

Since the publication of Mr. Lincoln's letter to C. Corrado Jewell, intimation has reached that he supervises Mr. Lincoln's correspondence, and only permits him to read such letters as he deems important. There has been a great commotion among the politicians. It is openly asserted that Hay has used the power to the disadvantage of many of Mr. Lincoln's most earnest friends and of the Administration. Letters have commenced to arrive in great numbers addressed to various parties in Washington with a request that they be given directly into Mr. Lincoln's hands. Secretary Hay seems chary to gobble them. There have been numerous flutter rows over this matter, but Hay has become a very important personage, as he is the keeper of the kings conscience

"Jim" Lane's Frankness.

One of the questions recently put the Senator from Kansas, was this

Why did you and A C Wilder make a personal demand of Mr Usher, the Secretary of the Interior, for the removal of Fielding Johnson, Indian Agent, as soon as you ascertained that he had been elected director in the Fremont Company

"Jim's answer follows

I heard in Washington that Fielding Johnson was organizing for the Union Nationale, and believing that no man who opposed me for that position could be a patriot, I had him removed. Long before I heard that Johnson was opposing me I had made up my mind that I wanted an Indian Agent who was in favor of me for United States Senator. I let no candidate for that office know that I had a political secret which I would not tell the people of Kansas. As in everything else, Jim Lane is honest in politics.

WHEREVER THE JOHNSTON A *Richmond Examiner* of the 4th inst. published on our first page that General Johnston, the late commander of the Southern army in Virginia, has been assigned to an important command When Bragg, but recently, was removed, Jeff Davis provided him with a staff north in Richmond, and how Johnston is placed in charge of the Department of Northern Virginia Both the Richmond *Examiner* and *Enquirer* of Wednesday last broadly intimate that it is soon to inaugurate a campaign against the Capital. The foreign states that a large body of veteran troops accompany Johnston to his new field of labor. If this be true, he must, on assuming the duties of his command, have a formidable force North of the James, and it behooves our Washington authorities to be on the alert, lest a foul invasion come suddenly upon them.—*N Y Com Advertiser*

Madness.

A most extraordinary "dust" took place at Heidleberg, a couple of weeks since. A foreign student had been grossly insulted by a Professor, and satisfaction was demanded, but instead of fighting in the usual way, an agreement was come to draw lots which of the two should destroy himself within a delay of a fortnight. That lot fell on the Swabian. When the time was about to expire, the young man, whose father was dangerously ill, solicited an extension of the delay, but the request was refused, and an attempt at self destruction was consequently made, which resulted in a dangerous wound in the region of the heart Some hopes are entertained that the wound will not prove fatal, but all the entreaties of the heads of the University can not extort from him a promise not to repeat the desperate act. To all their solicitations he only murmurs, "I have pledged my honor to seriously wound myself, but to put an end to my life, and I will keep my word

English Authors and Artists against Street Music in London.

Mr. Bass, the member of Parliament, who introduced the bill for the suppression of street organs and hurdy gurdies in London, has received from Charles Dickens and others the following congratulatory letter:

"TO M T. B., *Esq., M. P.*

"*Sir*: Your undersigned correspondents are desirous to offer you their hearty thanks for your introduction into the House of Commons of a bill for the suppression of street music, and they beg to assure you that, in the various ways open to them, they will, out of Parliament, do their utmost to support you in your endeavor to abolish that intolerable nuisance. Your correspondents are all professors and practitioners of one or other of the arts or sciences. In their direction to their pursuits—tending to the peace and comfort of mankind—they are daily interrupted, harassed, worried, wearied, driven nearly mad, by street musicians. They are even made special objects of persecution by brazen performers on brazen instruments, bearers of drums, grinders of organs, bangers of banjos, clashers of cymbals, workers of fiddles, and bellowers of ballads, for, the sooner done it become known to these professors of horrible sounds that any of your correspondents have particular need of quiet in their own houses, the more the old houses are beleaguered by discordant hordes seeking to be bought off. Your correspondents represent to you that these pecuniary speculations in the misery they endure are for more destructive to their spirits than their pockets, and that some of them, not absolutely tied to London by their avocations, have actually fled into the country for refuge from the unmerited persecution, which is none the less grievous or hard to bear, because it is absurd. Your grateful correspondents take the liberty to suggest to you that, although a Parliamentary debate on doubtful expediency requires great delicacy in the handling, their avocations require at least as much, and that it would highly reddess toward the success of your proposed enactment, if you prevail on the opponents to consent to state their objections to it, assailed on all sides by the frightful noises in despite of which your correspondents have to gain their bread.

Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, John Everett Millais, Francis Grant, John Foster, J E Herbert, John Leech, W Holman Hunt, Wilkie Collins, J E Hurley, W P Frith, J Seymour Haydn, E Doyle, T Carlyle, Alfred Wigan, W Bissill, George Jones, Alfred Rimmer, Thomas Faed, John Phillips, Thomas Creswick, James Sant, E M Barry, J H Robinson, S Cousins, L Stocks, W C Dobson, Thomas Woolner."

Miscellaneous.

There are 10,000 contrabands and refugees in St Louis. An immense wooden barracks is being put up for their accommodation.

They hung a contractor out in Indiana recently He had contracted so much that it was thought advisable to stretch him a little.

—Ex Senator Sebastian, of Arkansas, with his family arrived at Memphis on last week Friday morning, their home at Helena having been demolished.

—Since the present rain again opened the Union and rebel armies have, both together built more than three hundred miles of earthworks and rifle pits.

The Providence *Journal* cuts down its exchange and its free list, and begs that those who have heretofore comes in the latter, must think that to-day they must subscribe, because at the present price of the white paper, a subscription is not a favor.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 8th to the 14th day of August inclusive, as furnished by Assistant Surgeon H. H. Alexander, U. S. A., Secretary of Board of Health:

Ages—Under 1 year, 37; 1 to 2 years, 5; 2 to 5 years, 2; 5 to 10 years, 18; 10 to 15 years, 1; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 30 years, 9; 30 to 40 years, 10; 40 to 50 years, 6; 50 to 60 years, 4; 60 to 70 years, 2; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 1; Unknown, 11. Total, 111.

Natives—United States, 71; France, 2; Germany, 1; Ireland, 8; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 17; not stated, 1. Total, 103.

Sexes—Males, 69; Females, 34; not stated, 0. Total, 103.

Colored—Males, 6; Females, 2. Total, 8.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

GEN. OFFICE

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

Cotton Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 11, 1864.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

On Monday, [illegible] last, at the Third Presbyterian Church, by the Reverend James Scantlin, Mr. DAVID STICKNEY, and Miss ARABELLA H. PILKE, all of this City.

No cards.

DIED.

Yesterday, at [illegible] M. J. P. BARBAZIN, son of J. P. Barbazin and Mlle. Kobe, aged 8 years. The friends and acquaintances of both families are invited to attend the funeral, THIS DAY, at 5 o'clock, P M, from his father's residence, Bienville street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, near Basin Canal street.

G. BORZINO,

No. 101 Old Levee Street No. 101

IMPORTER OF Wines, Liquors, Brandies, Ports, Alicante, Malaga, Sherries, Madeira, Claret, &c.

100 cases CLARET and WHITE WINE, various vintages

Superior Old Brandies, Gin and Rum—WINES

Superior Old Rye and Bourbon WHISKY

Superior Gin, Brandy, Rum and Port—COGNAC

100 cases Claret and White WINE, various brands

100 do vintage CLARET, for family use

100 baskets Champagne and Hock WINE

50 baskets Heidsieck Piper and Perier Champagne WINE

25 sacks COFFEE; 60 do SHELLED ALMONDS

50 boxes Dutch and Apple CHEESE

500 [illegible] Spanish ONIONS

12 bales CORKS, regular, polished and designed

Assorted CORDIALS, Mineral and Aërated WATERS, etc., etc.

[illegible]

Carpet Warehouse.

19 Chartres street. 19

WE have in store a large assortment of Carpeting, MEDALLION, VELVET and TAPESTRY, WILTON BURRS, FLTS and ROMAIN, VENITIAN and other STAIR CARPETING, &c., WHITE, RED, BLACK FLOWER and Cocoa MATTING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH of various widths and qualities, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Mats, Hearth Rugs, Window Shades, Cornices and Rods, which we offer at moderate prices for cash.

may 17 A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Chartres st

For Sale.

FIRE ENGINES, HOSE CARRIAGES, TRUCKS, LADDERS, HOOKS, HOSE &c., constantly on hand.

Apply at No 10, Sand Place. [illeg